

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HOWARD THEATRE, Broadway, NED SCARLET—ALONZO
THE BRAVE. Matinee at 2.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street. BARRY BLISS. Matinee at 1.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue. GENIEVE. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. HUMPHY DUMPTY,
with NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street. Matinee—
SOLIMAN YESSER. Evening—GRAND CONCERT.GERMAN STATE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
MARIE ANNE.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. FAIRY CIRCLE.—
CUTTER OF THE COUNTRY. Matinee at 1.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. AFTER DARK, OR LON-
DON BY NIGHT. Matinee at 1.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MARY STUART.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street. ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 233 Broadway. ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Broadway. COM-
ING YOUNG MEN. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway. THE GREAT AN-
TI-CORRUPTION AND VANDERBILT COMPANY. Matinee.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway. Afternoon and evening Performances.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. EQUINE-
STRATON AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th
street. EQUINE-STRATON AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place. COMEDIANES NUTT
AND MENIE WARE. Ten o'clock and nine.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton streets. SINGING, MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. ROOLEY'S
MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.ROOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and
4th av. Exhibition of Pictures.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, November 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 27.

The colliery disaster at Wigan, England, is not so
severe as at first reported. Fifty-seven persons were
killed, ten others were seriously hurt and a number
of others slightly injured.Latest accounts place the liberal majority in the
new British Parliament at 117.Republicanism is on the increase in Spain. A
public demonstration was made in Saragossa in
favor of a republic on the 26th inst.The State of Romania is said to be unfavorable
in her relations with both Austria and Turkey.The rumors of the completion of a treaty between
France and the Netherlands are unfounded.

The Alabama Claims.

The terms of the protocol now in the hands of
President Johnson are in general just as our Wash-
ington correspondent stated recently, except that
the number of commissioners is to be four instead of
three, two to be appointed by each side. Each one
of the Alabama claims must be decided unanimously
or referred to an arbitrator. The government con-
siders that this protocol is equivalent to a concession
on the part of England that her conduct in recog-
nizing the rebels as belligerents shall be passed upon
by an arbitrator.

Paraguay.

Secretary Seward, on Thursday, sent a note to Sec-
retary Welles requesting him to instruct Rear Ad-
miral Davis to proceed at once to Paraguay and take
measures there to prevent violence to American citi-
zens and redress any extreme insult to our flag. He
mentions Bliss and Masterman as "late in some
way connected with the United States Legation."

Cuba.

The Havana *Diario* newspaper of yesterday states
that American journals are better informed on affairs
in Cuba than the Havana journals, and it copies the
Cuba despatches from those papers. Twelve ne-
groes, first class field hands, formerly worth \$1,200
each, sold lately at an average of \$900. Three
months volunteers are being raised by the merchants
for service against the insurgents. A secret com-
mission in the rebel interests is reported to have left
for New York.

Sandwich Islands.

Advices from Honolulu are to November 14. The
disturbances at Hawaii had been suppressed. The
volcano Kilauea was again active. The United
States steamer Ossipee had relieved the Mohono
at Honolulu. The larger part of the whaling fleet are
returning damaged. They report no additional in-
formation concerning the Polar continent discovered
last year.

Miscellaneous.

The vote of Louisiana was canvassed on Wednesday
by the Governor, Secretary of State and the Judge
of the Second District. Twelve parishes were thrown
out, reducing the democratic majority greatly, but
not changing the result, except in the Second (New
Orleans) district, where Colonel Sheldon, republican,
receives the certificate of Congressmen, and Manard,
a negro, the certificate for the unexpired term of
Congressman Mann.A Herald correspondent had a conversation re-
cently with Congressman Boutwell, who, in answer
to inquiries, stated that he should advocate the ex-
action of more stringent measures of reconstruction
in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas than had been
required from the other States. He believed that
specie payments can be hastened only by advancing
prosperity, and not by legislation. As to the suf-
frage question, he was of the opinion that Congress
had the power to declare who may vote for Presi-
dential elections, Senators and Congressmen, if not
the power to regulate the entire question of suffrage
in the States.In the case of Mrs. Fero, who was murdered in
Delaware county, N. Y., some nights ago, the jury
returned a verdict against her husband. The report
was that a burglar shot her while scuffling with
her husband; but this report is set aside by the
jury, as Fero himself first originated it, and nume-
rous marital infidelities are alleged against him.The Alabama Legislature is considering a bill to
make it an indictable offence to appear disguised as
a Ku Klux and to declare it no crime to shoot any
person disguised after dark.Sir John Young, the new Governor General of
Canada, has arrived in Ottawa.Scoville, the alleged defuncting cashier in St. John,
N. B., has escaped from the custody of the sheriff's
officer and \$30,000 reward is offered for his apprehen-
sion.A negro riot occurred in Washington yesterday,
and in quelling it two officers were injured and one
negro was killed. The fight was exclusively among
negroes and originated by some trouble in a proce-
dure on the way to lay the corner stone of a church.The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to visit Cat-
araugus Reservation, in this State, soon, in order
to attend to the settlement of certain Indian law
claims.The Dyer Court of Inquiry has adjourned over till
Monday for the purpose of reviewing the testimony
already taken.

The City.

The Health Board have brought a case in the Sixth
district Civil Court to test the right of peddlers to
have stands on the sidewalks. Richard Piron, whokeeps a fruit stand on West and Barclay streets, is
the defendant. When the case was called yesterday
Assistant District Attorney Hutcheson appeared for
the defendant, stating that he did so on behalf of the
city. The hearing of the case was then postponed
until the 11th of next month.The Democratic Union Executive Committee at
Masonic Hall last evening nominated Frederick A.
Conkling for Mayor and Richard O'Quinn for Cor-
poration Counsel, in place of John Kelly and Ab-
raham L. Lawrence declined. The Constitutional
Union convention also nominated Mr. Conkling.Five wooden buildings on Yates avenue, Brooklyn,
were blown down on Thursday afternoon by the
high wind. Nobody was hurt. The loss is \$2,500.Early yesterday morning William Arkusaw, keeper
of a bawdy in Greene street, having some diffi-
culty with William Hall, who is barkeeper for a
similar establishment just opposite, procured a shot
gun and shot his enemy in the arm, completely
maiming it. Arkusaw was arrested and "com-
mitted."A warrant was issued for the arrest of O'Balwin,
"the Irish giant," on Thursday, by Justice Dowling.
It is said that Felix Larkin, his bondsman, being
dead, his bail is worthless. The justice stated yester-
day that O'Balwin had indirectly led Felix Larkin
to his death, as the intimacy between the two had
occasioned the scenes of disorder and the hard drink-
ing that had crazed the deceased.In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge
Blatchford presiding, the case of the United States
versus Garner C. Baker, late first clerk of the Trade-
men's National Bank, and who is charged with de-
falcation against the bank, was resumed before the
jury sworn to try it. During the session several
witnesses were sworn, and the case stands ad-
journed till this morning.The continuation of argument in the "After Dark"
controversy, which was set down for yesterday
morning, before Judge Nelson, was, in consequence
of the illness of counsel in the case, postponed till
Monday next.The steamship William Penn, Captain Billings, will
sail from pier No. 3 North river at one P. M. to-day
for London direct.The steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, of
the Cromwell line, will leave pier No. 9 North river
at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans.The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain McDiarmid,
will sail from pier 36 North river at three P. M.
to-day for Havana and New Orleans.The steamship Alabama, Captain Limeburner, will
sail for Mobile via Fernandina to-day, leaving pier
29 North river at three P. M.The sidewheel steamship San Jacinto, Captain
Atkins, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P.
M. to-day for Savannah.The Express line steamship Empire, Captain Price,
will sail at four P. M. to-day from pier 15 East
river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and
Alexandria, Va.The stock market yesterday was strong. Prices
advanced several per cent in some instances. Gold
closed at 135.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Tracey, of the
United States Navy; Dr. J. M. Brown, of the United
States Army; Colonel W. D. Mann, of Mobile, Ala.,
and Dr. Lee Dunnington, of Philadelphia, are at the
Metropolitan Hotel.Charles H. Hopper, of the United States Marine
Corps; W. E. Everett, of New York, and J. N. Case,
of Saratoga, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Congressman J. M. Marvin, J. P. Conkling and J.
P. Breslin, of Saratoga, N. Y., are at the New York
Hotel.Colonel Schaffer, of Illinois; General Spaulding,
of Washington; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and
R. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Captain W. R. Livermore, of the United States
Army, and G. A. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the
Hoffman House.G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, and J. L. Dawson, of
Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Government Corruptions—The Power and
Responsibility of Congress.On Monday week the two houses of the
Fortieth Congress will reassemble at Washing-
ton to consider the ways and means for prop-
erly carrying on our national government.We expect that they will have much to do in
the way of investigations into election frauds
and terrorism in the Southern States and else-
where, and on the universal and impartial
suffrage questions, and in cobbling up the cur-
rency and the national debt, and in wild goose
chases for immediate specie payments; but we
do not expect much in the reformation of those
government corruptions and abuses through
which the Treasury and the taxpayers have
been defrauded out of a sum of money exceed-
ing one hundred millions a year.These government corruptions, frauds and
spoliations have become the crying evils of the
day. They have to a shocking extent demor-
alized the whole body politic, national, State
and municipal. "They have increased, and are
increasing," and if not soon diminished they
will surely culminate in national bankruptcy
and the most disastrous financial revolution in
all the annals of speculation and extravagant
and swindling financial adventures. We have,
for instance, numerous coalitions or gangs of
Treasury robbers, in the shape of whiskey
rings, involving government officials and out-
side confederates; and we see that so far all
the efforts of the President (such as they have
been) to get at the head or the tail or the body
of these whiskey frauds have signally failed.The parties detailed by him to ferret out these
frauds have themselves been indicted and
arrested for frauds and perjury by the parties
against whom investigations were directed, or
by some process or other every attempt to get
into the mystery of these whiskey frauds has
been checked or headed off.The President, to be sure, has had and has
still the power of bringing this business to a
searching investigation by the Senate, in a
suspension of every internal revenue official
accused or suspected of incompetency or dis-
honesty, and it is not yet too late for him to
make up a batch of such officials for the con-
sideration of the Senate under the Tenure of
Office law. But, after all, the power and the
responsibility in this matter belong to Con-
gress.The two houses in their war with
Andy Johnson came so near turning him
adrift for the offences of the suspension and
removal of Stanton that Mr. Johnson has,
perhaps, thought it wisest, since his narrow
escape, to avoid the trap set to catch him.At all events, as the President can do nothing
of a positive character any longer, except
with the advice and consent of the Senate, the
duty of correcting these atrocious abuses upon
the Treasury falls upon the Senate and the
House of Representatives.The government as it is differs very widely
from the government as it was. The Execu-
tive was a positive power in the government,
but he is a mere figurehead. The government
as it was consisted of three departments—the
legislative, the executive and the judicial. It
has been practically reduced to one—the legis-
lative. With two-thirds against him in each
house even the veto power of the Executive
has been a dead letter to Johnson. General
Grant will be better off in this respect, but
still the power and the duty of retrenchment
and reform belong to Congress. The Presi-
dent may recommend, but the two houses must
do the work, or provide the President withways and means. For example, President
Grant may clear out all the present revenue
officers, great and small, and put in a new set,
and they may be confirmed by the Senate; but
under the laws as they are it may be dis-
covered after the lapse of a few months that
he has only exchanged a swarm of Treasury
flies well gorged for a swarm half famished
and ravenous for this whiskey plunder.What we want from Congress are the
ways and means for a speedy trial and punish-
ment of official delinquents of all sorts through
the authority of the President, with such
amendments in our laws of taxation and re-
venue collections as will do away with some, if not
all, of the existing incentives to frauds and per-
juries. We dare say, too, that if this Congress
and the Congress which succeeds it on the
4th of March shall fail in this business there
will be a Congress, or at least a House of Rep-
resentatives, elected two years hence which will
bring President Grant into direct rapport with
the democratic party.Congress and Our Railway and Telegraph
Systems.At the blind pace at which we are advancing
in our railway and telegraph management not
one cent of the vast amount invested in these
great public works is safe for a moment. It
has been proven to us by the great swindling
operations in Erie that the managers of any
other corporation may overrule stock as long
as the market will bear it and go unwhipped
of justice. The judges disagree upon the legal
questions brought before them, and in no court
at present existing is it found possible to force
a just administration of a property which
amounts to many millions of dollars. The
absolute necessity of the general Congress
taking the direction of all the railway and
telegraph companies is becoming more patent
every day. The idea of forty different States
dictating forty systems of railway management
is like placing forty opposing forces at work
for a harmonious object.We have at length reached that point in our
national development when our railway and
telegraph systems have grown far beyond local
importance, and now affect trade so distant,
unite States so wide apart and link interests so
entirely national that the legislation referring
to them should not be trusted to local jeal-
ousies and the narrow ideas that generally
animate State legislation, but should go to the
consideration of Congress for the national
good. We do not propose the absorption of
the railways by the government, but we advocate
the necessity of a code of laws for their
direction. There should be a railway bureau,
or perhaps another Cabinet officer, a minister
whose duty it should be to superintend all our
great public works and watch that laws made
for their government be properly administered.The evils of bad management in these colossal
companies have at length forced themselves
into such prominence that Congress can no
longer neglect to take notice of them and
shape some laws to their general benefit. It is
the first step towards a restoration of a
healthy financial condition to the country.A Mexican Railway Concession—Its Con-
dition of Mexican Insolvency.Our Mexican news yesterday was a strange
combination of financial work. While our
correspondent tells us that they were obliged
to pledge the duties on a prospective ship-
ment of silver to pay the army and civil list,
he at the same time entertains us with an ac-
count of a new concession for the Vera Cruz
and Mexico Railroad, which is a terrible sub-
sidial thrust on the part of the Mexican govern-
ment; a terrible confession of financial dis-
honor; a fearful lowering of the pride puffed
into such inordinate importance under the idea
that they drove the French from Mexico.After agreeing to pay five hundred and sixty
thousand dollars annually for twenty-five suc-
cessive years, the government, as if certain
that no sensible man would ever trust them to
the amount of one hundred dollars without a
double oath, says:—ARTICLE 20.—The supreme government solemnly
promises that the payment of the five hundred
and sixty thousand dollars shall be made faithfully
and completely, without subjecting said amount to
suspension, reduction or other amendment, de-
ferred or agreed upon with reference to the national debt.Four other articles treat at length upon the
same question of the five hundred and sixty
thousand dollars annual subsidy. The already
overburdened Custom Houses of Matamoros,
Tampico and others are now probably to
amuse those who present Custom House bonds
representing a part of this sum with the infor-
mation that some three or four hundred per
cent of their income is already pledged in the
same way for numberless other purposes in
support of "God and independence." Thus
the Mexicans themselves confess before the
world their absolute imbecility in financial af-
fairs. Another thing: In the face of their
cherished constitution of 1857, about which
they make such grandiloquent boasts, they
grant to this same railroad company an ex-
clusive privilege, as witness:—ARTICLE 2.—The company shall complete the con-
struction of the road mentioned, between Vera
Cruz and the city of Mexico, and the branch from
Apizaco to Puebla, the government binding itself not
to subvention during the period of sixty-five years,
commencing from this date, any other corporation
or person for the purpose of constructing or work-
ing any other railroad between Vera Cruz and Mex-
ico or intermediate points. The subvention conceded
for the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla by way of
Jalapa is not included in this promise.This is a plain violation of their fundamental
laws. It is, however, not surprising when we
see, contrary to this same constitution, the
feudal system of internal custom houses still
existing in some of the States which compose the
republic. Their Congress has refused to ratify
the treaty for the settlement of American
claims. This is not surprising, as anything that
savors of gratitude or justice is not generally
hurried through a Mexican legislative assem-
bly. The longer Mexico defers its ratification
of this treaty the better it will be for Ameri-
can claimants, who will be paid by the United
States next year when we take possession of a
few of the Northern Mexican States, which
are constantly petitioning to be admitted to
the enjoyment of a settled government. Much
is said in Mexico about the return of Mr. Ro-
mero to Washington as Minister, under the
idea that he can count largely upon General
Grant. If any man can count largely upon
another whose confidence he has betrayed, then
Mr. Romero would do well to return.The truth is the Mexican liberals have had
their little experiment in self-government, and
are every day getting deeper and deeper into a
condition of national bankruptcy out of which
they have no native brains sufficiently power-
ful to extricate them.Senator Sherman on Our Political and
Financial Situation.Our special correspondence from the home
of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, which we pub-
lished yesterday, presents in a concise manner
the views of one of the most eminent states-
men of the country on our political and
financial situation. Mr. Sherman had no fear
or mental reservation in expressing himself
freely to our correspondent, but spoke frankly
and as if the people had a right to know,
through the press, what his opinions are. He
had "no reasons to be reticent, no opinions on
public matters that might not be printed." With
regard to political matters he is hopeful. He
considers the election of General Grant will
settle forever the reconstruction question,
and in that view of the case he is "in favor of
the utmost liberality towards the South, would
relieve it of all forms of disability, provided
only it gives protection to the people within
its limits." He regards the subject of the
national finances as the most important of
all in the immediate future. Upon the
question of specie payments he takes
the middle ground, and is neither for
contraction nor expansion. He thinks that if
our finances be put upon a sound basis and
the government properly and economically ad-
ministered we shall grow up to specie pay-
ments naturally and without any shock or re-
volution. This is sound doctrine, and it is
gratifying to know that a man of Mr. Sher-
man's position and influence has arrived at
that in spite of the crazy resumption clamors
of many of his party. Speaking of taxation,
he said he would make it touch exclusively, if
possible, imported articles and luxuries, and
would have a surplus revenue to apply to the
extinguishment of the national debt. He likes
his own funding bill and thinks the substitute
passed by both houses of Congress "was a
humbug—a bridge to get over the election." One
very important question—that of placing
the railroads under government control—came
up, and he unhesitatingly expressed the opinion
that Congress has "the power to regulate rail-
road lines above all State power." He con-
siders it clear that this power is derived from
the clause of the constitution authorizing Con-
gress to regulate commerce among the several
States. Mr. Sherman is right, and we hope
he will introduce a comprehensive measure to
regulate the railroads and put an end to the
monopolies and corruptions that now exist. On
the whole, Mr. Sherman's views on public af-
fairs are those of a statesman and indicate a
better state of things, politically and financially,
in the future.More About the Alabama Claims from
Washington.Our despatch from Washington, published in
another part of the paper, gives more definite
information on the convention to settle the
Alabama and other claims between the United
States and Great Britain. It appears now
there are to be four commissioners, two on
each side, and not three, as previously stated.
In other respects our despatches heretofore
published on this subject were substantially
correct. The government at Washington con-
sidered a great point has been gained in getting
a commission at all to decide on the Alabama
claims, as the British government held for a
long time that it was not responsible for the
depravations of the Alabama and would not
have the right of England to recognize the
rebels as belligerents brought in question.It is considered that the British govern-
ment has virtually acknowledged now its
responsibility. The Alabama claims
are to be acted upon separately and in a
manner somewhat different to the other
claims. The decision on these is to be unani-
mous with the four commissioners, and if they
cannot agree unanimously on any claim it is
to be referred to an arbitrator. This provision
of the convention does not appear to meet
with much favor from the President, and he
and his Cabinet have it now under considera-
tion. It is undoubtedly an objectionable
feature and likely to lead to future complica-
tions. Why not make a decision by a majority
binding, and if the commissioners were to be
equally divided then to refer the matter to an
arbitrator? This would be fair. It is to be
hoped our government will insist on perfect
equality and fair dealing. All this diplomatic
wriggling is out of place. It is a simple ques-
tion of damages, and the only way to settle it
satisfactorily to the American people is to pre-
sent the bill and have it paid.

Theories of Resumption.

Three of the newspapers of this city keep
up an incessant jabber about specie payments,
as if they understood the subject and could
enlighten the world. The *Tribune* is for im-
mediate resumption, regardless of conse-
quences. "On to specie payments!" it cries, just
as it did "On to Richmond!" before the army
was prepared for that undertaking. The cry
then resulted in the Bull Run disaster, as
every one knows; and the clamor now for im-
mediate resumption is about as stupid and
would result as disastrously if heeded by Con-
gress. The *World* and *Times* hardly know
what they want, though they make a great fuss
upon the subject. They are for forcing resump-
tion some time or in some manner, but do not
know when or how it is to be done. They are
less bold than the chief radical organ, but
hold the same absurd theory. The twaddle
and ringing of changes about specie pay-
ments, day after day in all these papers, is
"much ado about nothing"—mere theories and
bandying of words without ideas or a practi-
cal object. The truth is specie payments
can be reached only by growing up to them
and through the laws of trade. Any attempt
to force resumption would create a revolution,
bring upon us general bankruptcy, paralyze
commerce and check the country in its on-
ward career of prosperity. With the wonder-
ful progress we are making in population,
trade, material development and wealth, the
present volume of currency will not be more
than the country will need in a few years, if
indeed it be not found insufficient. This of
itself will bring about gradually specie pay-
ments, and that without any serious financial
or commercial disturbance. Let well alone
should be our motto. The country is prosper-
ous, and will continue to be so if the financial
theorists will let the currency alone and let
the laws of trade work out the question of
specie payments. We would say, as General
Grant says about our political difficulties, "Let
us have peace" on this subject, and all will go
well.

The Revolutionary Power of the Telegraph.

Among the many agencies of civilization
which human science and skill have developed
within the present generation the telegraph
certainly stands pre-eminent in value and
importance. It is revolution organized. As
its operations are felt day by day we are
brought more intimately into connec-
tion with the belief that without the tele-
graph we should be living, as it were, in a
different world. In olden times it would have
taken a month to inform us of what is trans-
piring in Europe. Now the intelligence is
communicated almost as fast as thought is
conceived. Take the revolution in Spain, for
instance, which is the European event just
now. While the leaders act in Madrid,
Napoleon thinks and plans in Paris—thoughts
and schemes based upon their hourly action.
No waiting for couriers across the Pyrenees,
not even the more rapid transit of the railroad.
A moment of time puts the leaders of the
revolution in communication with the man who
is designed at the proper time to become the
master of the revolution.In the United States, which covers an area
nearly as large as all Europe, there exists an
instantaneous communication of ideas from
ocean to ocean, and from the northern frontier
to the Gulf, that pervades every business and
every interest in the country. The telegraph
steps in between cliques of speculators and
honest dealers, demolishing often the greedy
expectations of the former, but perhaps as
often enabling them to carry out the most
nefarious plans. It speaks, at thousands of
miles' distance, between the buyer and the
seller, making offers in trade and concluding
bargains. It brings Wall street, with all its
speculations, jobs and fluctuations and all its
iniquities, into the marts and exchanges of
every city in the Union, thus making all
branches of commerce general and not merely
local. Between government and government
the interchange is so rapid that the public
are becoming relieved from the incubus of
official documents which it was once neces-
sary to peruse in order to comprehend what
was going on in the negotiation of any inter-
national question. Now we know in the morn-
ing exactly how Mr. Beveridge Johnson settled
the Alabama claims in his general after-dinner
fashion yesterday. We are put in possession
of the condition of Lopez and his enemies, the
allies, in Paraguay, almost as soon as they are
aware of the situation themselves; of the
proclamations, militia reviews and prepara-
tions for defence on the part of Captain Gen-
eral Lerendal against the Cuban revolutionists;
the election returns from the cities and bor-
oughs of Great Britain; how heads were
broken in Drogheda and windows were
smashed in Bolton a few hours before. As far
as distance is concerned the telegraph places
us almost as near to Europe and Asia as to the
extremes of our own Continent. Distance has,
in fact, become an imaginary thing, for the
electric messenger spans the world of space as
quickly as the brain conceives a thought. How
infinitely more important, then, is the tele-
graph than railroads or all other modern means
of communication! How essential, also, does
it become that this mighty engine of progress,
this great machine, which may be made sub-
servient to man for good or evil purposes,
should be under the control of the government
for the benefit of the whole people, and not
left to the mercy of speculators and extor-
tionists.

John Bright's New Revolution.

It is evident that John Bright is shooting a
little ahead of his party. He advocates re-
forms which his brother reformers are not pre-
pared to carry out. Take, for example, his
recent declarations that the law of primogeni-
ture was inconsistent with the times and the
existing principles of reform, and that import
duties should be abolished altogether as un-
necessary. The liberal press does not sustain
Mr. Bright in these extreme views. They are
just a shade too revolutionary for the present
state of affairs in England. So the *Times* and
other liberal organs pitch into Mr. Bright's
ideas of a new revolution rather severely.The advocacy of these extreme ideas by John
Bright is probably intended to outbid Disraeli
for popular favor; but it is quite as likely that
Disraeli, who is not controlled by many con-
scientious scruples, may outbid Bright after
all. The Premier is skilled in political tactics.
He is not likely to be outwitted by the dema-
gogues of John Bright, but what is far more
likely to occur is that Gladstone will be left
in the lurch between the machinations of these
two demagogues, Bright and Disraeli.It is pretty clear, however, that the liberal organs
are getting afraid of Bright and his ultra-pro-
gressive policy, as announced in his speeches
at Edinburgh and other places, and that they
are disposed to put the curb on his rather ram-
pant career.

The Judiciary and Fernando Wood's Job.

The radical organs, the *Tribune* and *Times*,
are puffing and praising a slashing article which
appeared in one of the magazines abusing the
judiciary in consequence of a judgment
rendered in favor of the lease of Fernando
Wood to the city for certain premises occupied
for public purposes, at the paltry sum of one
hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The
decision of the judiciary in this case is de-
nounced by these very conscientious journals
as infamous, atrocious, vile and everything
else which can be expressed by the strongest
adjectives. It is curious that such an attack
should come from this quarter, while the same
journals are endeavoring to hide the more
monstrous frauds, amounting to a hundred
millions a year on the whiskey tax alone, by
assailing the United States courts and juries.It looks as if this fuss which the radical organs
are raising